

Volume XX

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NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA HORTICULTURE

APRIL, 1947



Three good reasons for the business activity of Mr. A. R. Schamber, Rapid City. Bobby 8, Mary Jean 20 months, and Dickie, 5 years of age.

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE

By
O. A. Stevens



O. A. Stevens

This is another of the diving ducks. It is called American to distinguish it from the European Golden-eye, of which it is only a form. There is also a Barrow's Golden-eye, a distinct species which appears on both coasts of America and occasionally in the interior.

The American Golden-eye is widely distributed, nesting from Alaska to Newfoundland, from British Columbia, North Dakota, across northern Minnesota to Vermont. It spends the winter along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the lower Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, sometimes on the Gulf Coast. Dr. Roberts states that it occurs regularly in winter on Lake Superior and on the rivers in Minnesota where there is open water.

The male golden-eye is pure white below. The upper parts are black, with a white wing patch. The head is large and rounded, greenish black with a small white spot in front of the eye. The female has a brown head and looks more like the redhead duck but has the white wing patch.

The golden-eye nests in a hollow tree or stub. Suitable hollows often are not common and the birds must use whatever is available. Sometimes the cavity may be only a few inches deep. In other cases the nest is 10 or 12 feet below the top. Mr. Bent writes of nests which he found at Stump Lake, Nelson County, North Dakota in 1901. One was in a small elm tree, 10 feet above the ground. The nest cavity was only 6 or 7 inches and the opening $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches.

The eggs are distinctive by their pale green color and are about two and one-third inches long with thin shells. The number is usually 8 to 12, but as many as 19 have been found. These are believed to have been laid by two birds. The eggs are deposited on the decayed wood of the cavity but are well covered with down during incubation.

These ducks are very active and swift in flight. They are often called "whistlers" because the sound made by the wings in flight is unusually loud. They are strong divers. A British writer tells of seeing a golden-eye, when pursued by a hawk, drop suddenly 80 yards to the water, disappear and come up 100 yards away. Another man timed a diving bird and found it to remain

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The American Golden-eye, O. A. Stevens.....	50
Newsletters, H. A. Graves	51
Garden Notes, W. E. H. Porter	52
Manitoba News Letter, W. R. Leslie	53
Garden Club Gleanings, Mrs. G. M. Jorgensen	54-55
Trout Fishing, An Art, H. R. Woodward	56
Book Reviews, Mrs. Morris Harter	57
Iris Notes, Rev. E. L. Jackson	58
Beebe's Philosophy, H. E. Beebe	59
Early Summer in Dakota, Dr. Geo. F. Will	60
Secretary's Corner, W. A. Simmons	61
Blizzard Belt Gardener, Florence F. Hoier	62
Controlling Weeds With Chemicals, Dr. S. A. McCrory	63

under water 21 seconds with only 13 seconds between dives.

The birds feed mostly on mollusks and other small animals and so are not regarded highly for the table. Mr. M. P. Skinner, former park naturalist at Yellowstone National Park, reported the American golden-eye a winter visitor in the park but less common than Barrow's golden-eye. He commented: "They are here so short a time that they remain exceptions to the general rule that the wild fowl become extremely tame under protection. *** They like swift water and are experts at shooting down the rapids."

NEWSLANTS

By
Harry A. Graves



Material gathered for this month's column of Newslants is being set aside today. I am sure members of both Societies will want to read the fine tribute to Dr. C. B. Waldron who passed away on Thursday, March 6, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The Fargo Forum has kindly consented to let us use the following highlights of C. B. Waldron's life.

Dr. C. B. Waldron Dr. Claire Bailey Waldron, 83, a faculty member of North Dakota Agricultural college here since the first days of the school in 1890, died Thursday evening at the home of his son, Max, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Suffering a recent fainting spell, Dr. Waldron fell and fractured a vertebral disk while visiting his son. During his confinement pneumonia developed and became the cause of his death.

According to word received here by his brother, Dr. L. R. Waldron, also of the NDAC faculty, funeral services will be held Saturday morning in the Fairchild funeral home at Fort Lauderdale.

Dr. Waldron served 35 years on the Fargo park board and the city's parks constitute an everlasting memorial to him, development of a park system being his principal contribution to civic life. Also he had the reputation of being responsible for the planting of more trees in North Dakota than any other one person, his work in forestry having extended throughout his many years of residence in this state.

Dr. Waldron was elected to the Fargo park board in 1910 when it was first organized and served continuously until July 6, 1945. It was his foresight that saved many of the city's beauty spots for the enjoyment of the public. He guided the park board in acquiring land for park development while it was cheap and worked constantly to promote those projects.

The North Dakota Agricultural college campus, a barren prairie when the institution was established in 1890, was landscaped under his guidance, and to him goes the credit for the many trees, shrubs and flowers which make it one of the beauty spots of the city. Too, his old homes—in earlier years at 1223 Eleventh ave. N. and 1126

Twelfth st. N. and a summer home at Lake Cormorant are testimony to his interest and skill in ground beautification.

Born on Dec. 6, 1863, in Ravenna, Ohio, Dr. Waldron attended elementary schools there, then moved with his parents to a farm in Michigan, where he was graduated from the Ionia high school. In 1887 he received his bachelor of science degree from the Michigan agricultural college.

As a lad he husked corn for his father to earn spending money. While attending high school in Palo, a little village near Ionia, Mich., he arose early enough to husk a couple of bushels of corn, have his breakfast and drive three miles to school.

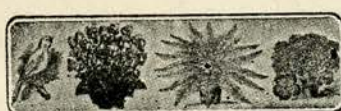
Following graduation from Michigan State college, Dr. Waldron was retained as assistant in the botanical department of the Michigan A. C. to Dr. W. J. Beal, one of the most prominent botanists of the country, for two years, and during that time did graduate work. In 1889 he went to Duluth, where he engaged in engineering work for a year and while there received a call to come to North Dakota to complete a botanical survey of the state and accept a position as the first instructor on the staff of the North Dakota Agricultural college, an institution in name only, created shortly before by the first North Dakota legislature.

Arriving on July 13 he began work which was essential to securing federal aid for the school. He began at once to make a collection of plants native to the state that were of economic value. This collection, numbering about 100 specimens was the beginning of the large botanical collection now at NDAC.

Dr. Waldron actually saw the school to which he devoted most of his life grow from a blank spot on the prairies north of Fargo to an institution which has given higher education to thousands of young people. There was no school building when he arrived and an office only was maintained in a three story building, afterward destroyed in the fire of 1893, then occupied by The Red River Valley National Bank on Broadway.

Dr. S. T. Satterthwaite, director of the newly created experiment station, was acting president. That fall (1890), a board of trustees was named and Dr. H. E. Stockbridge was named first president. Dr. Stockbridge brought with him his own botanist, H. L. Bolley, and Dr. Waldron was transferred to the department of horticulture and forestry. The late Dr. E. F. Ladd was another man who came that year to be on the college staff. The school was housed that winter on one

(Continued on Page 64)



GARDEN NOTES

By

W. E. H. Porter, Hansboro, N. D.

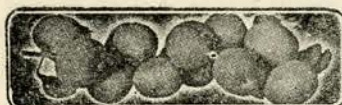


W. E. H. Porter

At last the bondage of a long and cruelly hard winter is over, and here in North Dakota the joyful realization of that fact alone must be past all understanding to residents of more genial climes. In January issue of **FRUIT GROWER**, Dr. Hansen gives a short interesting summary of his 51 years experiments in fruit breeding. He mentions the Dolgo crab as the most popular; that may well be. Here under our unfavorable conditions it is one of the few crabs that thrives and never misses a good crop; its vase shaped growth and bright red fruit are very attractive, tho the latter is too acid for my taste. Have the lower animals got a sense that us humans have either lost or never possessed? The thot is prompted by reading in current issue of **COUNTRYMAN**, Sir Newman Flower's memoirs of visits with Thomas Hardy. On one occasion a friend of Hardy's a Mr. Watkins, staying in the near-by town of Dorchester paid an evening visit; Hardy's dog Wessex got very restless, barking, growling, running around the house and the front door. On being let out he did the same thing outside. It was thot there were prowlers in the vicinity but investigation revealed nothing. Later Mr. Watkins returned to his hotel in Dorchester; the next morning he was found dead in bed. Hardy's father told of the hanging of arsonists who had set fire to a rick it included 4 who took no part in it but were looking on, one of whom was a boy of 18 who was so emaciated they had to tie weights to his feet to break his neck. Feb. 1st. at 10 a. m. -28, still, with sun shining, froze my nose. Feb. 3rd. A terrible blizzard sweeps the prairie with wind up to 59 miles per hour and temp. around -20; made two trips to barn to feed stock hay and in lieu of water, snow, had to shovel my way in, and also out again, visibility none, would probably have got lost only for boxelder grove, when gasping and fighting back to the house. Why doesn't every farmer have some of these easily grown life saving trees on the place? There is no better fuel. In its Jan. 16th. issue **MANCHESTER GUARDIAN** mentions cut flowers grown outdoors in French Rievera arrive in England at rate of 2 or 3 tons daily, the British Gov. authorizes im-

port of 500 tons up to Feb. 15th. The same issue tells of a Boa in Zoo laying a mass of soft shelled glutinous eggs in which could be seen young Boas coiled like the spring of a clock; within 24 hours 40 of them hatched averaging a length of two feet; their diet consists of half grown mice. Feb. 7th. My dark pink hyacinth is fading. For over 2 weeks this beautiful scented flower has brightened the home, its fragrance permeating whatever room it was in especially at night and quite a morale builder when getting up at 2 a. m. on a blizzardy night to replenish the fire. Ensuing drowsiness induced thots of May garden and the somber brown rocket *Hesperis tristis* with a similar fragrance. Tho all hyacinth bulbs were set on same date, Oct. 15th., they are flowering in a sort of sequence. Feb. 10th. A 3 day blizzard is over and today is still, mild and sunny. Alone with nature in one of her blackest moods, one realizes what tension a lighthouse keeper must be under knowing that the fate of people and ships depends on his unceasing vigil. I found a horse in an adjoining road ditch into which it had stumbled, judging by the disturbed surroundings death must have been slow and painful, a combination of starving, freezing and suffocation. The severe cold wave seems to have been general over the northern hemisphere, on Alaska, Yukon border -83. Known in England as the "Great Frost," a drop of 9 below at Northolt; at Bath even the chalybeate hot water fountains froze, and at Toulouse in France 5 above zero, the lowest record in 95 yars. My egg production is down to zero, tho I have a reserve of 3 doz. laid in January. A lady member from Rock Lake, tells of a Red-winged blackbird wintering in a wheat stack. On these depressing days my greatest pleasure is a perusal of Rex Pearce's offerings of over 3000 flower seeds, many unobtainable elsewhere. One might call it a vicarious world-wide tour for hardy and beautiful plants, the habitat is always given and the descriptions are quite compelling. A pleasant occupation is listing what one should, and would like to have and then paring down to fit one's very narrow limitations, which include a new tall dephinium from African mts., known as the emerald sea green, with cobalt markings. *Potoentilla nitida*, which Farrar calls "the glory of the race," a gray wooly thing *Saussurea* from Himalayas. Fun with *Acer palmatum*, Japanese maple seedings come in red, purple, green, etc., without end. The catalog is brightened with pungent epigrams such as "Garden days are memory days, Winter is but the root of spring, To

(Continued on Page 64)



MANITOBA NEWS LETTER

By

W. R. Leslie and Chas. A. Walkof



W. R. Leslie

Tomato diseases, such as Late Blight, were serious in eastern sections of the North American continent in 1946. Devastating losses of 50 and 90 per cent have been reported from many districts.

Late Blight, while not serious in Manitoba in 1946, has caused widespread damage to potatoes in previous seasons. Tomatoes were also affected last year but not extensively. However, the fact that the disease will occur in eastern prairie districts emphasizes the need for control preparations. Moreover, since Late Blight was serious in nearby Minnesota in 1946, tomato and potato growers of Manitoba are well advised to determine the possibilities of obtaining copper dusts for disease control.

Damp and cloudy weather during August and early September encourage Late Blight. Overhead irrigation also favours its spread from plant to plant. It is a fungus disease which normally first attacks the moist foliage.

On potato and tomato leaves and stems the disease appears in the form of large, dark, water-soaked spots. Finally the affected parts dry up and often have the appearance of frost injury. Infected potato tubers may rot in the field or in storage later on. Both green and ripe tomatoes develop a rot which appears as a dark brown area with a firm surface. Fruits from infected fields may appear sound at harvest but often show decay after a few days in temporary storage.

Control measures for Late Blight are several. Make sure that all vines of a blighted field of tomatoes or potatoes are burned in fall. Do not plant either of these vegetables on the same land two years in a row. Any rotten potatoes taken out of the cellar in spring should be buried. Do not crowd the plants in the potato or tomato plantation. Space them at least 3 to 3½ feet between rows. Have tomato plants from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Avoid low, slough-like garden areas where moisture of light rains or dew is apt to remain on the plants from 4 to 5 hours at a time. An airy location is desirable.

Thorough and regular spraying or dusting with a copper fungicide will help to keep the blight under control. Use Bordeaux or Dithane for this

purpose. Dust or spray the plants as soon as the first symptoms of the disease are evident. Then repeat at 7 and 10-day intervals. In Minnesota it is recommended to start dusting or spraying when the tips of the potato or tomato leaves first touch the ground. The disease often shows up about that time.

The dusting or spraying process must be done thoroughly to be fully effective. Use a pressure sprayer which will produce a fine and misty spray. It is important that the underside as well as the top surfaces of the leaves are covered. Bordeaux and Dithane in concentrations of 50 per cent copper, are used at the rate of 4 pounds per 50 gallons of water. If the plants are dusted use a 7% Bordeaux mixture. Dusting requires 40 to 50 pounds of material per acre every 7 days.

(Chas. Walkof)

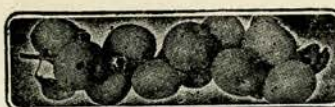
Present activities in the vegetable plots at the Morden Station are many. Important among these are the detailed tests of vegetable varieties, the selection of desirable plant types among cross-bred vegetables, the selection of virus-free rhubarb plants for setting out this spring and the special weed control methods under investigation.

In the pea variety test, Wisconsin Early Sweet came first as an extra early pea. Little Marvel was most desirable as an early variety. Laxal and Lincoln or Homesteader were preferred as mid-season peas. A newcomer, the Merit pea, a mid to late season variety, was productive, of excellent quality, and pleasing when canned or frozen. The Merit pea has definite merit for prairie gardens on the basis of results during this and last season.

The above four pea varieties rated highest in a list of 32. In addition to the evaluation of plant and pod characteristics, and also adaptability to local conditions, mechanical tests were used as well. The pods were shelled with a specially constructed mechanical pea sheller. Then the shelled peas were graded for size with standard screens. Finally, a sugar test was made with a device known as a refractometer which gave an immediate recording of the sugar percentage in the pea liquids.

The different plant types resulting from the crosses made at this station among tomatoes, peas, peppers, corn and melons are now being recorded. It was discovered among the first generation bush tomato hybrids that these plants had marked drought resistance. The dry conditions of spring and early summer provided excellent test conditions. The Early Chatham x Bounty hybrid still appears most outstanding among a test of 40 hybrids. Among the sweet corn cross-

(Continued on Page 58)



GARDEN CLUB GLEANINGS

By
Juanita E. Jorgensen



Mrs. Jorgensen

Memories of spring in South Dakota must be bearing down upon H. E. Beebe in his adopted California home for he sends a package of Sunset magazines with the comment, "As Spring IS coming some magazines are sent for those who remember picking crocuses on the Dakota prairies. Happy Gardening!" As a further contribution to an enlarged Federation he says, "Mr. Simmons used to get Horticultural memberships when out

selling drugs. Why don't you get a traveling man excited about Garden Clubs?" Somebody please produce an excited traveling man! If the members of each garden club would contact a gardening acquaintance or two in another town, invite her to visit their meetings, show her the fun and results of their work, and arouse her enthusiasm for this method of increasing the beauty of her home and her town, it would not be long before we could double our membership.

The two new garden groups recently formed at Huron and Rapid City are now going concerns with big plans for a helpful program of garden information to be studied each month. From the Rapid City Daily Journal we learn that a splendid group of officers has been elected as follows: Alfred Schamber, president; Mrs. Stein Bangs, vice-president; Leslie H. Kiel, secretary-treasurer, and A. G. Snesrud, librarian and historian. Their constitution as finally ratified by 23 members, was patterned in part from the constitution used by many of the federated garden clubs of Minnesota, and provides adequately for a club of city-wide membership. Their purpose embraces all phases of furtherance of beauty from growing things, "to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, shrubs and flowers; to encourage civic improvements, the beautification of the home grounds, and the improvements of the community; to study plant material and design; and to conserve and improve the landscape." There is an article on Tolerance specifying that the club shall be forever non-sectarian and non-political; and the by-laws provide that the club shall become a member of the South Dakota Federation of Garden Clubs, and of the National Council. Welcome to the new clubs.

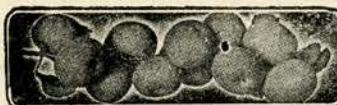
From Huron Mrs. Sherman Johnson writes

that Mrs. Chas. Fairbanks is publicity chairman, and Mrs. Roscoe Bagby, the highly recommended program chairman, in addition to the officers reported in last month's Gleanings. The club has asked for material and ideas for their year book, and has made arrangements for a guest day program when each member must bring one or more actively gardening friends to the meeting in the hopes of an increased membership list. Here's the best of success to the new clubs.

This month's mail brings news from quite a number of clubs, some of whom are "waking up again," as Elton Shank says of the Brookings Club, for the first meeting of their fiscal year. A large crowd attended the pot luck supper and program which was held in the Entomology Laboratory of State College. Among the new officers we are glad to see that Eugene Whitehead is back in Brookings, and is again secretary of the club. Mrs. R. A. Cave is president; Mrs. Eric Green, vice-president, and Gilbert Gilbertson the treasurer. After a talk on Gardening with Veterans, and A Garden Tour of Harding County, by Miss Wilson, the club decided to continue their laudable project of helping the G I students to obtain land for garden plots. Mr. Shank also reports a visit from the Dr. L. C. Snyder family of St. Paul and says, "It sure seemed good to see them. The girls have grown a lot, and Lee is smarter than ever."

If names are news we should have a very newsy page this month because of all the officer reports. At Britton our new correspondent, Mrs. Arnold Damgaard says that Mrs. G. Gronseth made such a good president that she was re-elected. Mrs. Elsie Parker is vice-president, and Mrs. Damgaard the secretary-treasurer. Clever ideas usually mean additional work, but the Britton program committee saved themselves a good many hours labor when they evolved the plan to have each member of the club make the cover of her own year book. When finally assembled the books will be judged and a prize awarded the best one. We hope they make an extra one to send to this office. Each member has chosen her own topic for roll call and will report something new about it at each meeting.

One of our oldest club correspondents, Mrs. F. J. Cherney, reports the new officers of the Flandreau Green Fingers as Mrs. Jay Bennett, president, and Mrs. Fred Walton, vice-president. In the familiar job as secretary-treasurer is the familiar name of Mrs. S. Gifford, though it is unusual to associate her with any but the Dell Rapids Club as she was a member and officer of the Dells group for several years. The housing situation forced her to change her allegiance, so



our loss is their gain, and we are happy to see her take active part in the club. Favorite color combinations was the subject of roll call at the last meeting with blue and yellow being the best liked both as border partners, and as arrangements for indoor decoration.

Loss of garden club members to neighboring clubs merely transfers the gardening interest, but loss of valued members to the Grim Reaper cannot be estimated. Dell Rapids Garden Club has suffered from the death of two members the past month, eagerly active and willing Mrs. L. M. Larsen, and beloved Mrs. Alice Shreve, honorary and oldest member of the group. At Highmore Mrs. Phillips, treasurer and interested Sunshine Club member also passed away. We regret the passing of these fine ladies.

Evidently the Lyons Garden Club programs on Birds and Their Habits, and Landscaping, were truly inspirational, for Mrs. Alfred Thompson ends her report, "so we'll all be very busy this summer trying to improve the looks of our yards." Mrs. P. Pearson and Mrs. Roy Thompson were the speakers.

Furniture and floor repairing was something new at the Better Homes and Gardens Club when Mrs. C. A. Ness and Mrs. Nels Markhus entertained the group. Many helpful hints for better homes were learned according to Mrs. Geo. Malde. Early planting is one of the requirements of success with sweet peas, so Mrs. Malde planted her seeds March 1, in Rapid City. An interesting project is to have each member draw a plan of her own yard.

Reading about all these pot luck suppers we are inclined to agree with Mr. Simmons that an All Men's Garden Club would not be so much fun—for the men! At least the good cooks of the Sioux Falls club are really appreciated by the male section of the cheering squad, while at Highmore a number of men guest invited to the pot luck meeting, are expected to become permanent additions to the club. Mrs. R. J. Drew reports that all the masculine non-members were eager to sit in at the general session and have their say in the discussions. The Sunshine Club is most fortunate in having Mr. J. T. Sarvis as a member for his long experience as Agronomist at the Northern Great Plains Station at Mandan, and his interest in all plants and natural history is a wonderful incentive to the rest of the club. Mrs. Drew reports, "every meeting finds members with questions to ask. He knows all the answers but frequently does research work on the problems and reports at a later date." An all-man program in March resulted in information on the following

topics: Do Vegetables Cross Pollinate? Mr. Botcher; Plants in Medicine, Mr. Wilkenson; Hybrid Sweet Corn, Mr. Sarvis; and Narcissus and Jonquils, Mr. Sarvis.

What to do with discarded greeting cards will soon be no problem at all if their use as cover decorations for year books continues to spread. Latest club to prettify their programs with them is Centerville. The dainty booklet sent by Mrs. DoDnald McMurchie contains programs with an international flavor, and with closely correlated roll calls. Their slogan, "Make Centerville Beautiful," is one which reflects much credit on the club, and one roll call requires details on ideas for carrying the slogan into action.

Thirty-eight guests is too many to entertain in the average home so the South Sioux Club will hold future meetings in the Town Hall, according to word from Mrs. H. K. Pratt. This is a very lively and growing club with a real community spirit. A welcome to their former president F. X. Wallner, was a part of their program, with a panel discussion of vegetables, fruits and flowers occupying most of the evening. Appropriately enough Mrs. Robert Berry of the Berry Patch was the leader, and we'll bet no fruit or vegetable was left with any personal secrets after her lively probing for case histories; and the how, when, where and why of each variety was thoroughly investigated.

More tulips means more earlier flowers in South Dakota, and the chance to show them to the public seems to be gaining headway in Tulip Teas. Dell Rapids has sponsored a tea for many years, and now word has come that Highmore and Hawarden, Iowa, are taking up the idea; while Sioux Falls has already appointed committees and begun work on schedules for their annual flower show. Committees are: Location, Roy Sherwood, general management, J. W. Fox and Dr. John Donahue, while practically the whole club has been put on responsibility for the flower reception and exhibit placing. A paper on delphinium by Mrs. J. L. Severance was reported being "too good to spoil by a brief resume" by Mr. Simmons, so it is to be published in the annual report.

So much interest has been evidenced in tuberous begonias this spring that we are happy to have persuaded Mrs. John Hoier of the Dell Rapids Garden Club to write us a brief article on their care. Mrs. Hoier is the kind of gardener who really gets results and the glorious flowers she has been growing have been the "talk of the Town." Read about the tuberous begonias in the Blizzard Belt Garden Notes.



TROUT FISHING IS AN ART

By
H. R. Woodward



H. R. Woodward

We fish for trout because it is a sport, an exercise and an art. Quite recently a group consisting of two men and their wives from one of our cities came into our area for the purpose of trout fishing. They came arrayed with the best equipment money could buy, fancy hair leaders, all sorts of flies, forty dollar automatic reels and attractive creels or baskets for their fish.

They left their lodge early in the morning and went out to a stream where it was known that trout were to be found in considerable abundance. All four came in at night with no fish. The performance was repeated the following forenoon and the lodge keeper fearing they might get disgusted and leave thought he would send out a guide with them. At first they objected to a degree but finally gave their consent. Their objections were accentuated when their guide turned out to be an Indian lad about fourteen years of age, with a willow twig he had cut for a pole, a line with no leader and a few dull looking flies. However they went.

They returned that evening with fifteen large trout and it turned out that fourteen of them had been caught by the boy. This shows beyond a doubt that one must study trout fishing as an art if one is to be successful, for this story could be repeated time and again.

In the first place one must either fish a lake or a small rushing mountain stream. In either case it constitutes a separate art. A stream fisherman chooses a small, rushing mountain stream with cataracts, falls, fallen timber, big boulders, eddies and ripples. Dense growth of willows, alders, aspens, evergreens, dogwood, ninebark and other shrubs, border the stream. Such a tangle of verdure might not be too attractive to some, but it is with its wild primitive beauty, a joy to the trout fisherman who likes adventure and plenty of activity. Here is where the trout are. Here is where one must be careful that he will not get his hook caught or his line tangled. If a trout is hiding near the bank or under cover he will dash out and grab the hook and dash back for cover. It takes skill to land a big trout where one is caught under such circumstances. Sometimes fish just won't strike for reasons that are not fully understood. In such instances the skill

or experience of the fisherman will make little difference with the amount of his catch. The middle of the day is usually a poor time to fish for trout and the best streams are usually in wild mountain country far off the beaten path.

Sometimes a fly fisherman will select a place where there is not room for casting and in such cases he may see a good fly fisherman wading up stream and casting ahead of him. Trout always face up stream.

In the second place one must understand the habits of trout and chief among these habits is their feeding habits. When they feed, where they feed and what they feed on. If one is to use imitation flies he should use the types that correspond most nearly with the type of natural fly that is seasonal at the time. In certain seasons small grasshoppers may be used for bait since they are readily taken by trout.

This leads to the question—What do trout eat? Seventy-five percent of a trout's diet consists of aquatic insects such as caddis flies, stone flies, May flies and the larvae of dragon flies. Terrestrial insects such as flies, wasps, bees, grasshoppers, bugs, beetles and spiders present 10.2% of the trout's diet. Among other things are young fingerling fish, suckers and minnows, 8%; crustaceans such as dafnia 3.8%; vegetation, algae and other minute plants constitute 2.5% of the diet and mollusks such as a bi-valve known as pisi-dium, and snails, 5%. These figures of course may vary from stream to stream but they will give the main idea as to what constitutes the chief diet of trout. A trout fisherman never gets a "bite." He gets a "strike." Trout are game fish.

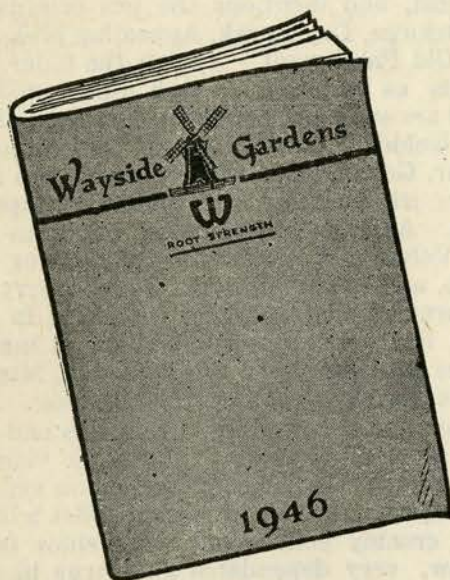
Beaver ponds are natural rearing ponds for fish and provide an abundance of food for small fish. These ponds serve as a sort of nursery where fish may be planted successfully rather than releasing them in swift cold stream waters.

In reasonably cold water yearling trout are 5 inches long, two year olds 5 to 8 inches; three years old 8 to 12 inches and at this time spawning begins with about 500 to 800 eggs per season; four year olds 11 to 15 inches with a spawning of 800 to 1200 eggs; older trout 16 inches and upwards with a spawning of 1000 to 1600 eggs each. In warmer water the fish will grow faster. Fingerlings are under 5 inches in length.

We will now take a look at the popular trout flies. Among them are the gray hackle with yellow body, brown hackle, Rio Grande king, royal coachman and black gnat. I have seen some successful fishermen use the black gnat in Yellowstone streams by tying the yellow string of a

(Continued on Page 59)

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Wayside Gardens

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BOOK REVIEWS

By

Mrs. Morris Harter, Highmore, S. D.



Mrs. M. Harter

Fifty Tropical Fruits of Nassau. By Kendall and Julia Morton. Published by Text House, Coral Gables 34, Fla. Price \$3.50.

Reading this volume is a nice way to become acquainted with tropical fruits, whether you are doing it because you can't afford going to Nassau to make a personal acquaintance, or whether you intend to go and would like some means of identification. Fifty five beautiful photographs,

showing varieties of each fruit under discussion, both whole and cut, leaves and blossoms if possible, and a ruler for judging sizes will help one recognize each fruit quicker than words ever would. You will find old friends such as oranges, bananas, avocados and lemons, besides lots of new ones like carissa, custard apple and sapodilla. In the profiles of each fruit is import-

ant information for preparation and serving. The authors have eaten all these fruits, so they should know what they are writing about.

Johnny Appleseed, A Voice in the Wilderness. The story of John Chapman, Centennial tribute By Harlan Hatcher, Robert Price, Florence Murdoch, John W. Stockwell, Ophia D. Smith and Leslie Marshall. Published by the Swedenborg Press, Paterson 1, N. J. Price \$2.

John Chapman has become a legendary character but when the legends are stripped away he is even more interesting, and as a centennial tribute this volume has been compiled to give us some insight into the character and religion of a man who did so much for pioneers. He was a devout student and teacher of Swedenborg's philosophy, so one chapter deals with The Religion of Johnny Appleseed. Another chapter tells how The Arts Salute Johnny Appleseed. By way of modern interest in the man who did so much for civilization with his apple tree nurseries and apple seeds, we find he is being featured frequently by horticultural Societies and schools. There is a growing demand for a national Johnny Appleseed

(Continued on Page 60)



DAKOTA IRIS NOTES

By

Rev. E. L. Jackson, Akron, Ia.



E. L. Jackson

March is on the way and ere long new life will start in the garden, and I think everyone will be glad when we can forsake the indoor gardening from catalogs and get busy in the real thing. And yet I am sure of this that one does the better gardening outside, just because he has spent long hours with catalogs and notes about his work and hobby. One of the pleasant surprises this month was to receive in the mail a modest catalog or folder rather of some 20 pages with the title "Irises as we bloomed them and as we liked them." This is the second edition, as the first came after the season of 1945, and told the story of one fan's observations after that year. One would think that they would be very much alike but they are not at all and I read this News Notes of 1946 with real zest. The author is Robert Schreiner, the northwest's best authority on iris growing. Because the iris gardens are located in St. Paul, Minn., most of the conclusions apply equally well to Iowa and certainly to both Dakotas. Mr. Schreiner has a foreword about the weather and this in 1946 was "all bad," as far as iris blooming went. They had, not alone our freeze but a severe hail storm, just as the iris were about to bloom. Then comes a brief note on what the originators are doing; "originators are continuing to give us improved kinds of iris in many colors. The advent of the shell pink iris has touched off a veritable beehive of iris crossing activity." Among the new colors are such things as "terracotta pink" and "Raspberry lavender," and then he tells of an iris he saw in bloom at Paul Cook's, in Indiana, in which the outside of the petal was colored yellow, and the inside white, also the interior was white. As this flower opened the standards were yellow and the falls white, yet if the standards were parted, we noticed that the center of the flower was white. Then he gives a running comment on flowers he saw growing in his trip east and south this last year. I shall mention only those I am growing here at Akron: Copper Rose and Sable of Cook's, The Admiral and Nightfall of Hall's, Rich Golden spike of Agnes Whiting's, The Red Douglas, Ruth Pollock, Tiffany, Balmung, The Bright, City of Lincoln, Golden Fleece, and Elsa Sass, all

Sass originations. Then he pays a very fine and well deserved tribute to Elmohr, originated by Dr. Loomis, of Colorado and introduced by J. D. Long of Boulder. My own clump of this should bloom this summer as they were heavily budded last year when the freeze came, and then he turns to the northwest, and mentions the iris originated by Dr. Kleinsorge, Day Break, Appealing pink and fawn, and Old Parchment. Among the older iris he mentions as standing up well under modern competition are such ones as Gloriole, Great Lakes, Christabel, Golden Treasure, Gudrun, Los Angeles, Freida Mohr, Golden Hind, just to mention a few of the older iris that are still thot of as tops in any garden. Among the whites, he mentions are two, Snow Velvet and Winter Carnival among the more recent, and Matterhorn and Snow Flurry, in a ruffled form. I am especially fortunate in the plicatas in my garden and like them so much; among those mentioned are the following, Minnie Collquit, Coritica, Ruth Pollock and Tiffany.

All those have done well in our garden and are first choice of many visitors. Among the yellows are the following: Elsa Sass, a cool lemon yellow, Golden Eagle, very free blooming but fades a little Fail Elaine creamy yellow and rich yellow falls Ming Yellow, very dependable and large bloom. Golden Spike, Golden Hind and Golden Majesty, all very good. I often think that too many iris are being put on the market, and yet when one comes to choose, one hardly knows a single one one would like to do without, for they are all different and the new ones are so very well worth while. I have found this out tho, that ones location has a lot to do with how an iris behaves in one's garden.

(Continued from Page 53)

breeds under observation, the Lethbantam inbred x Burbank Goldren Bantam rates high. The Far-north muskmelon used extensively in the melon cross breeding work appears to be a desirable early-maturing parent.

Probably no bird has been more condemned than the English sparrow. The sparrow eats weed seeds in fall and winter. But during the nesting and hatching season, they work like mad gathering small caterpillars and other insect life to feed their young. Also they damage nothing in orchard or garden.—Prairie Farmer.

If you don't count the troubles you brought on yourself, you ain't got enough troubles to keep a jaybird nervous.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

BEEBE'S PHILOSOPHY

By
H. E. Beebe

April Anticipates Arboreal Accomplishments Afar



H. E. Beebe

What distance ahead plantings should be planned depends some on the ability of the planter—like Doc Goodman at a trial west of Mobridge. Judge Gladstone asked, "You state you were sixty feet from the auto accident. How far can you see clearly?" Doc thot a minute and then with his Dakota booster spirit rising replied, "Well, when I get up in the morning, I

see the sun, and they tell me that is about 92,000,000 miles away."

Talking of distances—Harry Graves writes, "When are you returning to the Dakotas? We think you are pretty far afield, way out there." This summer I hope to get back for a family reunion which will probably be near the present center of the Beebe family—St. Paul. In any case the good standbys of the Horticultural Society may expect a visit. From Fargo also comes news from Dr. Stevens—that Dr. Brenckle wrote him he was going to Guatemala. Both these bird lovers should have been along last Saturday on a launch chartered by the Audobon Club. We cruised from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. without landing—studying sea birds all new to me. What was not new to me but was a surprise tho—paradoxically speaking—on a stop on the way down was what sounded like a meadow lark's song—and it was. Just as clear and sweet as in the back yard at Ipswich.

South Dakota has really good people. The March Pasque Petals announces the Paul and Lucy Bellamy poetry contest—on "Spirit of the Pioneers"—limited to 32 lines. Here's hoping that someone will come thru with a prize on a subject like John Robertson's pioneering on those stony ridges above Hot Springs or the alfalfa and plum work of Dr. Hansen. The reader knows many others.

The 1946 contest was the best ever conducted and echoes keep coming. A short time ago Mrs. McCarter now of Washington, D. C., sent a picture of a small weather beaten Dakota building with poem underneath and wrote "The enclosed poem and picture did not place in the contest and the judges gave no reason. It should strike a responsive chord." This is probably true as I'll

admit that there has probably been more hours of meditation spent in places like that than in the churches of the state but as to what gets a prize—that is the province of Adeline Jenney of Valley Springs.

For those who like symbols—Vivian Leftwich—a new member of the Hobby Knobby Club of Hollywood started by our good friends the Morris's some years ago—writes the Spanish legend of the hollyhock taken, she says, from "The Turquoise" by Anya Seaton.

When the blessed saints were gathered to see which would have the honor of being spouse to Our Lady—Joseph's old wooden staff turned green and burst into flower as a heavenly sign. This staff was the hollyhock. Maybe an Easter planting of this flower would lend vivid color like it used to in Dr. and Mrs. Mater's yard.

The name of the author of the following has not been found and if any readers can furnish it—it will be duly credited.

When April sets her seal upon
The year and twixt the showers
The truant sun returns at last
To bless the budding flowers.

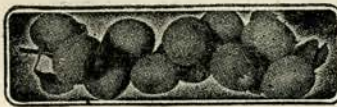
The skies are dappled, softest blue,
Reflects of softest gray,
And those who love the greening plain
May tread the prairie way.

(Continued from Page 56)

"Bull Durham" tobacco sack to a black gnat. The black gnat season begins there about July 20th.

In our state trout have been planted in our streams. General Custer's report to the War Department after he, with 1200 men, made a reconnaissance in the Black Hills in 1874 described the country as having beautiful trout streams, but no trout. There seem to be three species that now have been planted and do very well. These include the Eastern brook, the Pacific coast rainbow and the imported European species know as Lock Leven. In the various streams of the Rockies and Big Horns there is another important species, the native black-spotted or cutthroat trout, so called because of red dashes under each jaw. In order to have good trout fishing in any of these areas millions of hatchery produced trout must be released annually because of the increasing number of fishermen.

Our trout season opens in South Dakota on May 1 and probably more fishermen hit the streams on that date than on any other single day during the year.



EARLY SUMMER IN DAKOTA

By

Dr. G. F. Will, Bismarck, N. D.



DR. G. F. WILL

With a few warm days the Prairies seem to have made a sudden transition from Spring to Summer. The Prairie flowers of the cool Spring days are gone and their places are filled by the blooms of early Summer. The fragrance of the Plum blossoms and Chokecherries is replaced by the delightful scent of the wild roses and in the draws and along the river roads the air is heavy with the far reaching spicy scent of the insignificant flowers of the wild grape.

On the sandy or gravelly slopes the fine show of the Astragalus or Wild Snapdragon is fading. Instead we now have the tall stock of the Grandiflora Pentstemon with its carefully hung large lavender bells and one or two of the finer leaved paler and less showy species of Astragalus. In such locations we find appearing glowing masses of the flame red false Mallow, which as children we used to call the Wild Geranium. Aside from its beauty which has made this plant a favorite far beyond the bounds of our own State, this hardy perennial has a delicate and lovely fragrance which usually passes unnoticed if the flowers are viewed from a distance. The pink Gaura is just coming into flower also on the more barren soils.

On the better soil of the more level and grassy prairies the tall yellow clusters of the Ragwort shows above the grasses. There too we find in full bloom the low growing clumps of the prairie Erigeron with their dozen or more exquisite little white daisy like flowers. A taller growing cousin with fewer but equally lovely flowers can be seen along the edges of coulees and sometimes in the timbered areas.

Rather rarely we find the native Painted Cup in the better grassed areas. This is a more modest and less colorful copy of the red Indian Paint Brush of the mountains and woodlands. In such places also we find the sturdy stalks of the white Pentstemon with smaller white bells where the Grandiflora has its large lavender ones. It is one of the surest bloomers even in dry springs of the prairie flowers.

Perhaps one of the loveliest in the modest way of the early Summer blooms is the small Milk

Vetch with its dozen or more gracefully drooping stalks, each embellished with many small white or pinkish white flowers from which comes forth one of the sweetest perfumes produced by any of our Prairie blooms, but one which is easily missed unless the flowers are held in close proximity to the nose. It has been a favorite with most of the prairie borne children since the days of the little red Men.

In the deeper wooded draws other plants are also blooming. The Solomon's Seal and false Solomon's Seal or Smilax, the Baneberry and the Dogwood are all transforming buds to white blossoms and the odd drooping fuzz of the Oak Blossoms are beginning to change into the fruit that will one day mature into Acorns.

It is a pleasure to tramp over the green prairies on these warm Summer days, with a cool gentle breeze stirring the vegetation, with birds of a dozen kinds flitting here and there, their songs sounding in the air and butterflies and moths clustered about each flowering plant. The soft rounded curves of the hills, the darker vegetation of the deep draws, the blue of the sky flecked with white wooly clouds and the far line of blue gray hills with an occasional butte outlined here and there on the horizon fill the soul with peace and tranquility. These are views which we may see here in the Dakota land on nearly every Summer day but which it seems as though we always are, or feel that we are too busy with our every day tasks and little troubles and worries to notice. A few minutes of each day spent with the world about us, rather than with our own, often grubby thots, will contribute very greatly to a longer and happier life.

(Continued from Page 57)

Day. The book is a well compiled tribute to an exceptional man, and to make it more interesting they have put Johnny Appleseed's map of the Ohio country inside the front cover, and on it one will find the location of his cabins and nurseries, and the Indian trails and towns.

Them republicans sure cooled down about cuttin' off democrat waste and trimmin' the budget. Maybe they don't dare risk bein' hugged to death by grateful taxpayers.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

Scientists are still tryin' to figure out if there's life on any of the other planets, or has the atom bomb already been invented there?—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

By
W. A. Simmons



W. A. Simmons

Mr. A. L. Truax, of Crosby, N. D., wants to know where he can obtain some of the old, hardy Rugosa Hybrid roses, such as Agnes Emily Carman, Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, Mrs. Anthony Waterer, Ames rose, La Melusine and Tegala. If anyone knows a source of supply, he will welcome the information either direct, or to this magazine. He says, in part, "I agree with you that the Conrad F. Meyer is well worth protect-

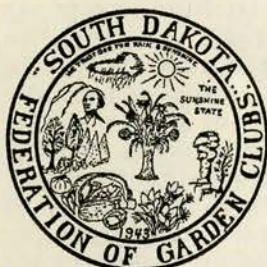
ing; mine has survived for three winters by laying the canes down and covering with a foot of straw only. It grows to 6 feet, even in our short seasons here and blooms early and later. It's white counterpart, Nova Zembla, is also magnificent, and is a shade or two hardier." A nice letter came from our good friend Mr. C. M. Clarke, of Teepee Creek, northern Alberta, Canada. Our older readers will remember a poem we once published from his pen, saying many things of a derogatory nature about rabbits. For a long time he conducted experiments in an effort to find something he could raise that the rabbits wouldn't eat, but finally gave it up and came to the conclusion that they were very like the dog the man advertised for sale, "Will eat anything, very fond of children." Mr. Clarke tells of the very severe winter, the temperature getting down to -67. At that, he was glad he was not living at Yukon, where it got down to -82.6. Mrs. J. B. Kelleher, Hillsboro, N. D., under date of March 16, writes as follows: "Winter should be most over, anyway I hope last Friday's blizzard will be our last. My turkeys are laying again, raised 1,200 last year so the garden necessarily comes second, but it was good. We had enough of all the things planted to freeze a good bit of it. Strawberries were not as plentiful, raspberries came on rather late, currants had frozen with all tree fruits. But I had plenty of cabbage, red and white, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, tho the turkeys finally got in it and spoiled it, but I froze enough cauliflower to use this winter, also grated cucumbers for an occasional taste of fresh cucumber. Do you know of any rose that grows hips large enough to make it worth while to clean them for canning? Rose hips are supposed to be especially high in vitamins." Would be glad to hear from any of our

readers that know of a rose with wide hips. It is getting time to think of the garden and the varieties of vegetables to be raised this year. In tomatoes, I think I will confine myself to two sorts, Chatham for early, and Sioux for the main crop, both of which can be obtained from Oscar H. Will & Co., Bismarck, N. D., for 15 cents per packet. Have had Chatham for 2 years and like it better with each year. It is very early and gives one something to eat while impatiently awaiting the time when the later sorts make up their minds to ripen. I saw Sioux last summer on Dr. McCrory's experimental plots at Brookings. He had many sorts growing there including all of the hybrids for which one must pay a cent per seed. The Sioux was outstanding and much the best variety in the plot. In his catalog Mr. Will merely states that it was developed in Nebraska. If you haven't Will's catalog better send for it before the supply is exhausted, for it is all in the delightful down to earth style that characterizes all of Dr. Will's writing. For instance, he starts out with: "After a year or more of peace of a sort, it seems obvious to most mortals possessing a little common sense that what we really need now is to get back to work and cut out our fooling around." If one saves the cover pages from his catalogs he will soon have enough Indian scenes to make an attractive album. Developed in the Illinois Natural History laboratories at Urbana, a new insecticide has been developed to take care of aphids and mites not affected by DDT. This is tetraethyl pyrophosphate, called TEP for short. Shortage of nicotine started a hunt for a substitute which resulted in the discovery of TEP, said to be 10 times as strong as nicotine. It has the added advantage of not leaving a poisonous residue on fruit which requires removal by washing. Unfortunately it will be some time before it comes on the market, as tests have just recently been completed, but when available it appears to be what we need to supplement DDT. We were very sorry to learn of the passing of our old friend Elmer M. Reeves of Waverly, Iowa. Mr. Reeves was a frequent attendant at our annual meetings 25 years ago and always added a lot to our meetings. Mr. Graves announces that the North Dakota meeting will be held at Valley City on June 20th and 21st. All who can should plan to attend, as all that have ever attended meetings in that hospitable city were well rewarded for the trip. Mr. H. A. Wood of Pembina has sent us snap shots of the mountainous snow drifts still existing around his station on March 16. We were glad to receive them as that is the kind of snow we like to see, that is, in pictures.

BLIZZARD BELT GARDEN NOTES**Tuberous Begonias**

By

Florence F. Hoier, Dell Rapids, S. D.



Writing an article for publication in a magazine is something I have often said I would never do; but I get so much joy out of growing flowers, especially begonias, that I would like everyone else to experience as much as I do with so little work or trouble.

Until this year I have been able to buy only small begonia bulbs but now I have been lucky enough to get catalogs and large bulbs from California where some of the finest tuberous begonias in the world are grown, so this year I am looking forward to even more lovely flowers. I plant my bulbs in a window box beside the north kitchen window.

Last fall someone said, "When I was visiting you in the Spring those flowers were blooming, and they are still loaded with blossoms." So you see anyone who grows them can look forward to their loveliness all summer long. The frosts of our fall days is the only thing which stops their blooming. The bulbs must not freeze in the fall before you take them up for storage, and one should be sure the bulbs are dry and the old stem taken away before you put them away for the winter.

I start my bulbs in January in a warm place, using peat moss and sand, sand alone, peat moss alone, or leafmold and sand, all of which are equally good to start them into growth. Keep them constantly moist, but NOT too wet. When the sprouts show real leaves put them in the light, and water a little more freely. I never put tuberous begonias in direct sunlight. When all danger of frost is past I plant them outside in window boxes filled with well mixed light soil, sand, crushed eggshells, and what is left from a well rotted strawpile bottom. I have never used commercial fertilizer. The books say to use 7 parts leafmold, 3 parts peat moss, 2 parts sand, 1 part well rotted manure, and 1 part bone meal, well mixed together as the planting medium. I have never had any insects on mine; but some writers recommend one chunk of camphor under each plant to kill any insects that may bother.

It is not necessary to have the largest bulbs to

produce the largest flowers, but the bigger bulb produces a larger plant and more flowers in number. To get large blossoms break out the weaker shoots when plants have begun to grow, leaving just one strong shoot. This should produce a stout stalk with larger flowers than when several stems are left to grow, though my blossoms have been large and beautiful without doing this. It is well to dust the wound with powdered charcoal after the weaker stalks have been broken away; and be sure to tie the stalk to a stick as it is easily broken by the wind when there is only one. If one is lucky enough to get large bulbs the shoots can be left to grow until they are about three or four inches high, then cut the weaker ones at the base so they contain a basal ring cut from the bulbs, and these shoots can be rooted in sand. They will root in three to six weeks, and can then be planted and will bloom the same year, though they will make but a small bulb at this time.

If bulbs are planted in pots for summer blooming the soil should be much lighter than that used outdoors. Two-thirds coarse leaf mold and one-third sand or sandy soil is best. Overhead watering with a gentle spray is best until the plants are well established. When they have attained full growth they require a steady supply of moisture as the root system is shallow, and if they are allowed to dry out the leaves and buds will drop off. Fish meal or cottonseed meal is a good fertilizer for them also. For pot culture mix the fertilizer with the soil that is to be put into the bottom of the pot, as the roots will work down to it. Use one tablespoonful for a 6-inch pot. For outdoor planting use a heaping tablespoon for small plants, and twice as much for large plants when put into the bottom of the hole.

To start begonias from seed sow from January to March in boxes filled with one to two inches of gravel for drainage. Fill the flat with two-thirds coarse leaf mold and one-third peat moss, about an inch deep, and top it off with the same mixture sifted very fine. Do not press down. Soak the boxes thoroughly from the bottom. Scatter seeds on top, cover with glass and paper, and keep warm enough so the night temperature does not go below 65 or 75 degrees. When seedlings start to grow remove the paper, and in three or four days also remove the glass. Warm temperatures, protection from strong sunlight, and an even moisture are very necessary, as even a slight drying out of the surface will be fatal to the young plants. Very gentle overhead watering is best. When the third leaf has developed transplant one inch apart in boxes of the same soil

(Continued on Page 63)

CONTROLLING WEEDS IN GARDENS WITH CHEMICALS

By
Dr. S. A. McCrory, Brookings



S. A. McCrory

Weeds are a constant menace to the vegetable grower. With crops such as carrots, parsnips, onions, and others, making a slow growth during the early part of the season, the cost of controlling weeds is frequently the greatest cost in the production of the crop. Fortunately, there are some very promising weed control chemicals that simplify this problem.

During the 1946 growing season we tested some of these materials on carrots and onions in our experimental plots. A brief account of this is reported here, as well as recommendations for the use of those that seem to be practical.

The much talked of 2,4-D was used at the concentration recommended by the manufacturers for the control of dandelions. The plots treated with this chemical had no weeds, but neither did they have vegetables. Late in the season the plots were covered with grass which evidently was not injured by the chemical. I am inclined to think that for most vegetables, and certainly for carrots and onions, the chemical 2,4-D cannot be used unless it is applied to the weeds before the vegetable seeds emerge.

A very dilute concentration of sulfuric acid destroyed small weeds very well, but gave some injury to the plants. It has been reported that dilute sulfuric acid has been used successfully on small onion plants. However, it does injure the tops temporarily, and from limited observation I am inclined to think it is far from being the ideal chemical for weed control. Another objection is that the corrosive action on spray equipment is not desirable. The most promising material we have observed, and this seems to be a rather general opinion, is Stoddard's Solvent. This is a product of the oil industry and is handled by many of the oil companies under various trade names. It is very simple to apply and for such vegetables as carrots and parsnips seems the most practical material to use. It is used at full strength and is simply sprayed on the small plants, but more especially on the weeds. It appears to give little injury, especially when the vegetable plants are small. In our work last year the onions were injured more than carrots with this Stoddard Sol-

vent. However, there was recovery from the injury by many of the small plants. I would not recommend it for controlling weeds in onions because of the injury. This would be especially true of the plants were very large.

I am inclined to think that perhaps more depends upon the method of applying the chemical than is generally believed. A nozzle designed to wet the row thoroughly, but without making an excessive wetting should be used. It does not appear that a fine spray was as essential for this work as it is in the applying of an insecticide or fungicide. Reports on the use of oil products show that an objectionable flavor may develop when many applications are made, or if the chemical is applied late in the growing season. We did not observe this to be an objectionable feature.

(Continued from Page 62)

mixture, except that the finely sifted surface is not needed any more.

If you have a spot in your yard that is shaded from the sun by trees or buildings, try a round bed of begonias. Have the plants about the same size and point them all the same way. The front of the plant is the direction in which the leaves are pointing. Plant about 18 inches apart for large plants in beds, and plant so the top of the bulb is about one-half inch below the surface of the soil. Never disturb the roots when the plant is in bud or blossom as it will stop blooming.

Tuberous begonia bulbs bought in California are started before they are shipped. Bulbs purchased late this spring from nurseries which do not start them into growth will bloom later but not all season as will those begun in late winter in the house. My own begonias NEVER get any sunshine. Do not use the soil from the bottom of the strawpile as recommended above if you are planting them for bloom in pots, as there are too many worm eggs in it.

Mildred Butler is a beautiful begonia which I have been trying unsuccessfully to secure; if anyone knows where this may be obtained I should be greatly obliged to learn of the source.

If you think the bulb an ugly thing
Put it in the ground,
Then remember to apologize
Most humbly in the Spring.

—Centerville Garden Club Yearbook.

It ain't no use. Every time talk a hired man into the notion that it ain't no disgrace to work, some neighbor offers him more money.—Foxtail in Prairie Farmer.

(Continued from Page 51)

floor of the main building of Fargo college, a denominational college in Fargo. In 1891 the first building was erected on the present campus and Dr. Waldron moved to that location with others of the small staff.

Continuing as head of the horticulture department until 1915, Dr. Waldron was made vice dean of agriculture and had held that office since with the exception of a year and a half of vocational education development work in the United States army, when he had leave of absence from the college. He began the special work in December, 1919, and continued until July 1, 1921, he and his assistants establishing schools of agriculture in seven army camps from Camp Funston on the west to Camp Humphries on the east. They outlined courses of study, hired instructors and wrote the manuals.

Dr. Waldron assisted many other points in the state with their park problems. He laid out grounds for the Minot State Teachers college, the institution for the feeble-minded at Grafton, the school for the blind at Bathgate, the school for the deaf at Devils Lake, the industrial and normal school at Ellendale, the state park at Abercrombie and many individual city parks. He also directed development of an immense tree planting snow safeguard project along the Surrey cutoff of the Great Northern railway in the Bedford area.

In 1904 he was a member of the jury awards committee at the St. Louis World's fair and was also chairman of that committee during the exposition at Portland, Ore.

He had served as chairman of the state agriculture committee of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers association, as president of that group, head of the North Dakota Conservation committee and president of the North Dakota Academy of Science.

Dr. Waldron married Lois Hooper Dec. 24, 1891, their wedding being the first to take place among the attaches of the college. Mrs. Waldron died May 30, 1932, after several years of ill health. Coming to this city from Portland, Maine, she was the first librarian at the A. C., and one of the first teachers in the Fargo schools, the Waldrons having had a large part in the cultural growth of the city during its earlier years. Mrs. Waldron was active in the Fine Arts club of Fargo for many years and was considered a civic leader in pace with her husband. They were members of the Unitarian church.

Three children survive. They are Miss Eloise, former instructor in English at NDAC; Clarence,

operator of a commercial seed testing laboratory at Toledo, Ohio, and Max, manager and broker for large citrus groves near Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Dr. L. R. Waldron, 1211 Eleventh ave. N., plant breeder at NDAC, is a brother and a sister, Louise Sallume, lives at Orlando, Fla.

(Continued from Page 52)

see your neighbor weeding before breakfast is not proof that he is a garden lover, sometimes it only indicates a strong willed wife." Claude Barr's offerings from South Dakota are as usual full of interest. Here is a blue variety of Phlox andicola, a white shooting star, and seeds of a fragrant penstemon, the field botanist in South Dakota must enjoy some good hunting in the way of alpenes. Feb. 21st. Wintry conditions still prevail with creeping snow, how deceptive all this bright sunshine. One wonders what compensation there is for all this affliction in winter, well at least we have no poisonous reptiles. Indoors man made summer conditions prevail and all the hyacinths are now in bloom which include 3 blues and one pink with 2 flower stems. Best results seem to be from shallow planted bulbs in an old saucepan, horizontal sun rays, streaming thru a south window stimulate rapid growth of late fall cuttings.

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